Adraio, who was out of the city, were all in their seats to-day, and voted on every division.

Mr. Case of Indiana made his debut to-day in a good speech, which contained many new points well put, among them a capital comparison between Buchanan in Kansas and the minious of King George in 1775. He read from a Royalist pamphlet of the day passages astonishingly similar in sentiment and language to Buchanan's Kansas Message and The Union editorials.

The Fort Snelling Committee intend to compel Mr. Rice, Senator elect from Minnesota, to testify. He may also have to face another investigation, viz: into the sale of reserved lands at Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien.

The report gains ground that Gen. Cass will shortly resign. He is a cipher in the Cabinet, the President being wholly given up to Southern influences. Ger. Cass does not fully share in the Lecompton infatuation of Buchanan, and probably does not wish to be too deeply involved in the President's wild and dangerous Pro-Slavery policy.

Judge Douglas is confined to the house by illness, which is not, however, of a dangerous nature.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 11, 1858. The Anti-Lecomptonites are in fine spirits to-night, anticipating a victory to-morrow on the movement of Mr. Harris of Illinois in the House to-day. Messra. Blair of Missouri, Davis, Harris and Ricaud of Maryland, Gilmer of North Carolina, and Marshall of Kentucky are the only members from the Slave States voting with the majority of fifteen adverse to the Speaker's decision against Mr. Harris's question of privilege. These, with the exception of Mr. Blair, represent the American party.

The Lecomptonites claim that on a previous vote, by which the call of the House was refused by nine majority, twenty-two of their friends, and only five of the Anti-Lecomptonites, were absent.

## XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, March 11, 1858. Mr. CAMERON (Penn.) presented a memorial from citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring a line of Mail Steamers between the City of Philadelphia and the Empire of Brazil.

Mr. CAMERON also presented a resolution, calling

on the President for the instructions sent to the United States Marshal in Utah. Mr. HUNTER (Va.) withdrew his motion for the

States Marshal in Utah.

Mr. HUNTER (Va.) withdrew his motion for the evening session.

Mr. POLK (Me.) spoke in favor of Kansas. She had all the requisites for admission. She had a Constitution which no one except the Senator from Connecticut denies to be Republican in form. That instrument is the deliberate choice of the people in pursuance of law, with all the forms necessary to insure the free expression of the wish of the people. Congress could only ask is that Constitution Republican? In this respect he considered it as unexceptionable as that of any State in the Union.

Mr. POLK then proceeded to explain away the alleged election frauds and informalities, denying the statenents of Walker, Stanton and others—that a majority of the voters had been disfranchised, and that the Missourians had invaded the polls in Kansas. There was no necessity, he contended, for such a course, as enough Pro-Slavery men were already in the Territory to cortrol the polls. As to armed invasion from Missouri, he thought that the Senators who reiterate the stories concerning them were practicing on the credulity of the country. That the Missouri immigrants should have gone to Kansas armed may have seemed strange and slarning to immigrants from the Poor-Houses and Tombs of the Eastern cities; but to people acquainted with frontier life, it was nothing unusual. The Missouri immegrants did not use their rifles, they merely staked their claims and voted peaceably, returning to Missouri merely to escape the severity of the Winter, and intending to return in the Spring for a permanent residence. The Northern immigrants, on the contrary, the sweepers of Eastern cities, came to vote, and remained to vote, and for no other purpose. Seeing this invasion, it was no wonder that the Missourians returned to the homes marked out by them in Rapass.

Mr. POLK then stated the general ground of his

Ans returned to the homes marked out by them in Kansas.

Mr. POLK then stated the general ground of his

Mr. POLK then stated the general ground of his opinion why the Lecompton Constitution should pass, restating mainly the argument of Mr. Stephens's Majority Report from the House Kausas Committee. He concluded by asserting that all inhabitants are not turbulent disorganizers; they are solid men, anxious for peace and quiet. The true course to give that peace was the peasage of the Lecompton bill.

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) commenced by saying that, as a member of the Committee, he felt that it was his duty to defend the Judges of the land against the aspersions thrown upon them with a recklessness and untruthfulness that will yet bring shame upon their accusers. Previous to touching upon that point, however, he would show that it was a vital error to suppesse that Slavery was established by positive legislation in the South. Slavery, he contended, was the creature of the common law of England, in which country it existed and was protected by both the common and statute law as far back as the days of Queen Elizabeth, who herself dealt in slaves. Our ancestors brought the laws and institutions of England to this continent as their bitthright, and hence Slavery was the common law of the thirteen original colonies.

brought the laws and institutions of England to this continent as their birthright, and hence Slavery was the common law of the thirteen original colonies.

He here cited various historical data, tracing the history of Slavery in both continents down to the American Revolution, at which time it was the common law of the whole Western Continent. Thus Slavery, he further contended, was forced, as the common law, upon the thirteen original colonies, against the urgent remonstrances of the Southern portion; and had not the Northern States abelished it by positive legislation, they would be Slave States yet.

How, then, he asked, can it be asserted that Slavery is not recognized by the Constitution of the United States?

States?
He then proceeded to a defense of the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case, controverting at length the assertions of the Senators from Maine and Vermont that the Constitution of the United at length the assertions of the Senators from Maine and Vermont that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize property in slaves. He said that he had tever heard that assertion before the Senator from Maine uttered it. He here introduced several illustrations referring to the patent, copyright and other laws, and also cited the case of Prigg vs. The State of Delaware, reading Judge McLean's opinion in that case, which, according to him, decides that the rights of the South in slaves as property are guaranteed by the Constitution. He dwell at great length on the Dred Scott case, commenting severely on the Judges who published the immority report. He now approached, he said, with extreme pain, another point. He had been accustomed to reverence the Judges of the land as men who, by their eminence and spotless purity of character, stood high above the breath of suspiciod. A long line of Judges had culminated in a Marshail, and of the illustrious man who has succeeded him, it is enough to say that he is worthy to be the successor of that great man. He then paid a glowing eulogiam to Judge Taney; and yet this man, he continued, so pure, so noble, so loved, has been compared by the Senator from Maine to the infamous Jeffries, and charged by the Senator from New-York with having acted in corrupt collusion with the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It was difficult to sit and listen to such insinuations without the blood boiling within test.

He read from various documents to show that the He read from various documents to show that the Dred Scott case was in the Missouri Courts before Mr. Buohanan went to England, before the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed. Hence it was impossible, as Mr. Seward had insignated, that the Chief Justice Mr. Seward had insinuated, that the Chief Justice and the President could have gambled at cards with Dred Scott playing dummy. Is the Senate of the United States to be insufted with language like this? Shame on the Senator who makes charges like this? Shame on the Senator who makes charges like these without the shadow of a support.

He concluded with a few remarks touching the Kansaa question, ridiculung the Topeka Constitution, and Geoogleing its authors as a minerable of insure.

denouncing its authors as a miserable rabble of insurgente, who, having insisted on Topeka or nothing, would get nothing. But Kansas, he assured them, would not be kept bleeding through another Presiden-tial campaign.

The Senate passed the House Printing Deficiency

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ill for the increase of the Army by voluntaers

Was taken up.
Mr. STANTON (Ohio) favored the bill, but thought Mr. STANTON (Ohio) favored the bill, but thought that the disturbances in Utah could be quelled in one campaign, and therefore the increase should be merely temporary. He was not in favor of regulars for this duty, and was opposed to an increase of Executive power at this time, because he had no confidence that such power would be applied in a proper manner. He thought that he knew the motive of the Administration in asking the augmentation of the army. It had staked its existence on the admission of Kanasa suder the Lecompton Constitution, and wanted the additional patronage of 185 army commissions. Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and wanted the additional patronage of 185 army commissions. Kansas admitted, Calhoun will certify the Pro-Slavery members of the Legislature, and if a disturbance re-sults therefrom, the Executive will have a pretext for

using the troops is Kansas. He asserted, as a constitutional principle, that the President has not the power to use the standing army, except in cases of open public war with a foreign country, or of rebellion in a State or Territory, or to repel invasion. Therefore he condemned their employment in the Boston Fugitive Siave Law case, in Kansas, or, as last Summer in Washington, during the municipal election.

Mr. HARRIS (III) rose to a question of privilege, saying that he and six other members of the House Kansas Committee felt it due to themselvs to present facts showing the failure of the Committee to execute the orders of the House.

Mr. LETCHER (Va.) asked if this was a privileged question.

question.
The SPEAKER thought that it was not.
Mr. HARRIS appealed from the decision of the Speaker.
Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) moved to lay the appeal on

The House refused to do so, by a vote of 97 against Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL (Ky.) moved that

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL (My.) moved that the question be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) had no objection provided the majority report be then made.

Mr. HARRIS (Ill.) had no objection to embody that report in the journal and minutes of the Committee, which he intended to present. He found that the report was published in The Union of to-day, and he thought it singular that it should be spread before the country in it singular that it should be spread before the country in contravention of parliamentary law, and the rules of the House. But he was not willing that the report should be made as the report of the Committee, as he with six other members of the Committee declared that the Committee has not discharged its duties under the terms of the resolution appointing them.

A further discussion ensued on this point, when Mr.

A further discussion ensued on this point, when all a Marshall's report was agreed to.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, briefly debated the Diplomatic Appropriations bill, and directed that it be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it pass.

The House next took up the Deficiency Appropriations bill.

tion bill.

Mr. CASE (Ind.) made an Anti-Lecompton Speech.
Mr. BOYCE (S. C.) discussed our policy with regard
to the Mormon question. He thought the practicable
object to be sought is the preservation of our communication with the Pacific. There are two modes to
settle this question—peaceably and by war. The former is the most humane and economical, and, therefore, the best; while the latter would conduce to such a state of affairs as would make a hell for a thousand years of the passes to the Pacific.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned

The Trial of Col. Sumper.

CARLISLE, Pa., Thursday, March 11, 1858.
The Court-martial to try Col. Sumner, met this morning. All the members were present except Gen.
Wool, who is still sick. Col. Sumner was arraigned on two charges:

on two charges:
First: For the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Second: For violation of the article of war prohibiting the sending of a challenge to fight a duel.

Cel. Summer pleads "Not guilty."

Cel. Summer pleads "Not guilty."
The prosecution presents the correspondence between the parties and rests its case upon it.
Col. F. Lee, a member of the Court testified to the insulting language of General Harney toward Col. Summer while on trial at Fort Leavenworth.
An essential wilness for the defense not having arrived, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.
Col. Summer is assisted in his defense by the Hon.
F. Watts.

Major John F. Lee is Judge Advocate. The following are the specifications against Col.

Summer:

First: That Col. Summer did, at Syracuse, on the 18th of January, 1858, attempt to make a personal affair with Gen. Harney out of an efficial matter, viz: An answer made by Gen. Harney in response to questions of the Court Martial at Fort Leavenworth concerning his prejudice or bias against Col. Summer. Second: That Col. Summer did, at Washington, on the 18th of February, 1858, on account of Gen. Harney's refusal to reply to the interrogatories, send a challenge in violation of the 25th article of war.

cle of war.

Third: The charge is upbraiding another officer for refusing a challenge, in violation of the 20th article of war; and the specification is contained in the letter of Col. Summer of the 16th of February. The following is an abstract of the correspondence

submitted in evidence:

A letter from Summer to Harney, dated St. Louis, Feb. 14, 1637, asking Harney to meet him at St. Louis to settle the diffi-

A letter from Sumner to Harney, dated Sc. Louis, Feb. 14, 1637, asking Harney to meet him at St. Louis to settle the difficulty, A letter from Pleasonton, Gen. Harney's Adjutant, to Col. Sumner, returning his letter by Harney's order.

A letter from Sumner to Harney at St. Louis, It is dated the 18th of January, and propounds the guery whether Harney intended personal disrespect by his language at the Court Martial at Leavenworth.

A letter from Sumner to Harney, dated Syracuse, Jan. 22, censuring him for volation of the sacitity of a private letter, and denying that he was under Harney's orders.

A letter from Sumner to Harney, dated Syracuse, Jan. 24, altering the time of meeting to the 12th of March.

A letter from Sumner to Harney, dated Washington, Feb. 15, inviting Harney to leave the city the next day for any place that Harney might be eleave the city the next day for any place that Harney might oesignate. This is the letter which it is charged was sent as a challenge.

A letter from Harney to Sumner, dated Washington, Feb. 15, acknowledging the receipt of Sumner's note of Feb. 14, and other—denouncing the former as improper to be addressed to his (Sumner's) commanding officer, and stating his (Harney's) intention to bring it to the notice of a Court-Martial.

A letter from Sumner to Harney, dated Washington, Feb. 15, acknowledging the receipt of Harney's letter, and signastizing Harney as action, in insuling his brother ofheer and in selecting him apology or satisfaction, as conduct ulterly unworthy of turter to the correspondence.

The prosecution ended here.

A transcript of the proceedings at Fort Leavenworth was accepted by the Court as evidence, showing Harney's language and Sumeer's reply.

The first witness for the defense, Col. Francis Lee,

confirmed the evidence of the transcript of proceedings.
Col. Sumner said that he should require the evidence of Col. Harris, of the Marine corps, to prove his

The Court was cleared to deliberate, and it was decided to admit the evidence, when the Court adjourned.

Col. Harris arrived this afternoon, and will be examined to-morrow, which will probably close the proceedings of the Court.

A Murderer Sentenced.

BRANTFORD, N. Y., Thursday, March 11, 1853. John Nichols was to-day sentenced to be hung of September 8, for the murder of Edmond Burns.

Loss of the Schooner J. & P. Chase. Crew Saved.

Boston, Thursday, March 11, 1858.

The schooner J. & P. Chase, from Gloucester for New-York, with a cargo of mackerel, went ashore on the east end of Nantucket on Monday night. Crew and part of the cargo saved. The vessel is a total loss.

Mr. Everett in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Thurscay, March 11, 1858.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered his address on Washington last night to an audience of over a thousand persons. Mr. Everett was to day introduced by a Joint Committee to both Houses in session, and was received by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House in speeches. Mr. Everett replied briefly and elequently, expressing his heartfelt thanks for the high distinction conferred upon him.

The Detention of the America. The Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 11, 1858.
The royal mail steamship America 1-ft for Liverpeol, via Halifax, at 31 p.m., as announced yesterday.
She was detained a short time by touching on the mud, the tide being unfavorable, which is the exten of her being aground. She passed Boston Light fif teen minutes past 4 o'clock.

Disasters at Sea.

Hampton Roads, Thursday, March 11, 1858.
The schooner G. D. Cook, from New-York for Richmond, put in here to-day, with loss of foresail and anchor. She will proceed on her voyage to-morrow.
The British schooner Uncle Tom, from Halifax for City Point, is ashore on Hampton Bar. Assistance has gone down to her. She will get off by discharging part of her cargo. Disasters at Sea.

The America for Liverpool.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday Night, 10 o'clock. A heavy snow storm prevails to night along the coast as far as Cape Sable, and as the America did not leave Boston as early as usual yesterday by four or five hours, she is not likely to arrive here before 9 to Il o'clock to-morrow forencer. For the accommoda-tion of the business public, the lines will connect through with New York at 8 o'clock to-morrow morn-ing, and dispatches left at our Office No. 21 Wall street, will be likely to arrive here in season to be put

Judge Loring's Case.

Boston, Thursday, March 11, 1858, The address for the removal of Judge Loring passed the House to-day by 127 Yeas to 100 Nays. Its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

The Canada's News at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, March 10, 1858, The advices per steamship Canada, at Halifax, were received by the National Line, and published in the regular evening editions of the Associated Press, in advance of all competitors. Later from Mexico.

New-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 11, 1858 The steamship Tennessee, with dates from Vers Cruz to the 7th and from the City of Mexico to the th inst., has arrived here.

The papers are filled with the details of civil war in the States of Guerrero, Michoscan, Queretaro and Guanajuato, which display the strongest disaffection to the new Government.

Generals Doblade, Parrodi and Arteaga are fortified

at Celays, in the State of Guansjuste.

Six thousand men and twenty-seven pieces of artillery, belonging to the Government forces, were near Celays, awaiting reinforcements, where it was supposed an action would take place. Robbery after robbery was reported.

Gen. Alvarez was in the field, with three thousand

cavalry, against the new Government.

The downfall of Zuloaga was considered Sertain. It was rumored that the new Government has already been pronounced for at Guadalajara, and Garcia has possession of Tampico, which was in the Federal interest.

The whole country was in a lamentable condition.

Later from Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, March 11, 1853. Advices from Kansas state that Gov. Denver has issued a proclamation pronouncing a circular purporting to be instructions for enrolling the Kansas militia, and signed J. H. Lane, to be illegal, and a usurpation of power.

The New-Hampshire Election. CONCORD, Thursday, March 11, 1858.

Two hundred and twelve towns give Haile, 4,976 The House stands so far, 191 Republicans to 80 Dem-

ocrata. The Steamer Canada. Bostos, Thursday, March 11-10 p. m. The weather is quite thick below, and there is little

prospect of the steamer Canada coming up to-night. Wind fresh and blowing from the north-east. Forenoon Weather Reports-March 11.

FOPENOON WEATHER REPORTS—MARCH II.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received as No. 21 Wall street.]

Ownerso, N. Y., a. m.—Wind S. W.; raining.

Calais, Me., a. m.—Wind W.; 10; calm.

Eastfort, Mo., a. m.—Wind W.; 20; clear.

PORTLAND, Me., a. m.—Wind N. E.; 25; cloudy.

BANGOR, Me., a. m.—Wind W.; 21; clear.

ALBANY, N. Y., 9. a. m.—Wind W.; 21; clear.

QUEREC, C. E.—Ther, in Upper Town, 16; Lower Town, 18.

Pithadhlphia, noon—Wind S. S. W.; 49; bar, 29,46; clear and piecasmit.

BALTIMORE, Md., noon.—Wind S. W.; weether warm, almost Washington, noon.—Wind S.: 52; weather delightful. Boston, Mass., noon.—Wind S. E.: 38; indication of su-

Washington, neon.—Wind S.; 52, weather delightful.
Boston, Mass., neon.—Wind S. E.; 38, indication of snow or rain.

New York, noon.—Wind W.; 46; clear; bar. 29.750.

EVENING REPORT.

DUSKIRK, N.Y., p. m.—Wind S.; warm and pleasant.
HORSELLSVILLE, N.Y., p. m.—Wind W.; warm and pleasant.
ELMIRA, N.Y., p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 50.

PORT JERRIS, N.Y., p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 50.

EASTPORT, Mc., p. m.—Wind W.; clear; 35.

EASTPORT, Mc., p. m.—Wind S. S. E.; snowing; 36.

EASTPORT, Mc., p. m.—Wind S. S. E.; snowing; 26.

CALAIS, Mc.—Wind N. E.; snowing; 36.

SECVILLE, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 13.

HALIPAN, S. S.—Wind S.; like rain; 34.

SECVILLE, Mc.—Wind N. W.; clear; 44.

PORTLAND, Mc.—Wind S.; Leringi, 30.

BUFFACO, N.Y., p. m.—Wind S. E.; rainy; 45.

DERBOTT, Mich.—Clear; 42.

PITTBURGH, Pa.—Gloudy; 45.

CLEVELAND, Ohlo—Clear; 42.

TOLEDO, Ohlo—Clear; 42.

TOLEDO, Ohlo—Clear; 42.

BURGINGTON, Iowa—Clear; 50.

ROCK ISLAND—Wind W.; clear; 43.

SPRINGFIELD, Mw.—Clear; 42.

PUTTAGE OF CLEAR; 54.

PULTON, Ill.—Wind N. W.; clear; 43.

SPRINGFIELD, HI.—Cloudy; 47.

PULTON, Ill.—Wind N. W.; clear; 42.

PORTLAGD LIR, Wind N. W.; clear; 43.

BEDFORD, Pa.—Wind W.; clear; 46.

BEDFORD, Pa.—Wind W.; clear; 46.

CARLISLE, Pa.—Wind W.; clear; 46.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Wind W.; clear; 43.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Wind W.; clear; 43.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Wind S. W.; clear; 43.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday March 9, 1858. I dare say you may have noticed an unusually long gap in my correspondence—an interval which I find by chronological calculation to be exactly a week, though judging purely from sensation I should have supposed it to be half a century at least. Like Mr. Wolcott, I have been the captive of a power not known to the constitution and the laws-a physician having sentenced me to close imprisonment on penalty of death if I sought to escape, simply because for a week past the wind has blown steadily from the north, bringing with it health, vigor, animation to the healthy, but pain and disease to the weak, and to those who are wavering like myself Ith and sickness. A strong, ste political breeze from the North would have precisely the same effect. It would invigorate the faithful and resolute, and kill or cure those who have lost their stamina in the enervating atmosphere of the

A heavy fall of snow has tempered the cold and Federal District. abated the high wind, and to-day I hope to be able to go out in time to send you some news by tele-graph. Meantime, in the absence of any information about Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, or any other political topic, let me say a few words about the National Convention of Artists, which has been called to meet at this city, on the 20th of this month. A call has been published, signed by a Committee of the Washington Art Association, asking all the artists in the country to meet in conven-tion, with a view to consult together for the adoption of means to facilitate the application of the highest artistic talent and taste to the decoration of the Capitol. I understand that the responses to this call from artists and art institutions have so far been very satisfactory. Some of the most distinguished of American artists have already signified

their intention to be present.

The Capitol Extension affords as fine an opportunity as the country could desire or expect to be-gin a systematic and intelligent course of national encouragement to art. At an immense cost, two magnificent wings have been erected, so constructed as to absolutely require the aid of painting and sculpture to render the architectural effect even tolerably complete. They will have to be decorated by paintings and statues, and the question simply is whether the decoration shall be well or ill dot whether the money of the nation shall be expended for works of art, or for daubs and monstrosities. There is the best possible disposition in Congress, and among the authorities here, to do what is right and proper with regard to art, if they could only find out what is right and proper. For that they must look to the artists themselves for guidance and instruction. The proposed Convention will be a sort of conference between art and legislation, which

may result in benefit to both.

That peculiar tendency to squabble, which is so marked a part of the artist nature, has broken out with a good deal of virulence in Washington during the Winter. I do not understand the ground, nor do I want to-but allude to it merely to correct an error into which it has led a correspondent of one of your city journals who speaks of the "Art Con-vention" as the project of an unworthy faction. and as discountenanced by the resident artists here, among whom he mentions Cranch and Heine, Now the fact is that the names of both these artists are signed to the call for the Convention, as published in the city papers. Mr. Heine, I be-heve, was one of the most zealous promoters of the project. He has recently opened on Pennsylvania avenue an exhibition of some of his pictures, con-sisting chiefly of sketches made in various parts of the world during the Japan Expedition. principal pieces are companion pietures of high excellence, one. A Merning in the North, being a superb sea-scene, a view of Saddleback Lighthouse on the Coast of Maine; the other, A Morning in the Tropies, an exquisite bit of river and forest scenery in the Island of Singapore, almost under the equater. There is a bill now pending before Congress to remunerate Mr. Heine for his services as artist of the Japan Expedition, for which hitherto he has been paid only at the rate of \$25 a month. The proposed allowance to him is moderate enough, being only at the rate at which second-case clerks are salaried in the offices here.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1858. Two decided Lecomptonites, one the Hon. Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, and the other the Hon. Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania, followed each other in quick succession yesterday, singing posens to the Administration, and glorifying especially the handiwork of John Calhoun's Convention. They agreed very happily until they reached the turning point, and then they agreed to disagree. For members of the same happy and barmonious family, they were a little unfortunate in their differences as expounders of the same Constitution. Let us see how these Democratic doctors look side by side, for

how these Democratic doctors not side by side, for it is only by such parallels that their respective merits can be fully appreciated:

Dr. Kritt's Version.

"The Lecompton Constitution problems that their respective was not retion problems that the assembling of strict-d from proposing amenda Convention prior to 1964, and ments or from calling a Conventish prohibition was banding." (tion till 1984.")

In almost the same number of words these distinguished Doctors contradict each other point-blank, and they are doubtless both right after the Democratic fashion—that is to say, Keitt is right for his constituents in South Caroline, and Phillips for his in Pennsylvania. Though both free-traders, they both concur in protecting this sort of American

industry.

Mr. Stephens made a demonstration upon the House this morning to bring in his majority report, but get foiled by prompt objections from Mr. Sherman and others. Fortunately, Mr. Harris's resolution of inquiry did not provide that the Committee should report whenever ready, so that Mr. Orr's packing only served to the extent of controlling the proceedings by a partisan majority. The rules which were originally designed for despotic domination have, in this instance, returned to plague the

inventors.
Finding himself thus thwarted, Mr. Stephens gave notice that he would take the responsibility of printing his report, which announcement failed to astonish the House. Afterward the Kansas discus-sion was resumed, for every bill has to shoulder that burden, and Mr. Taylor, of Brooklyn, reieved himself of a load of Lecomptonism, which his constituents will find rather heavy to carry, notwithstanding the aid of the Navy Yard.

But Mr. Haskin was the great gun of the day, and kept his piece in active motion, discharging a little kept his piece in active motion, discharging a little more grape, and reloading and firing with a rapidity and precision that would have done honor to the best field practice. Sticking up the Free-Soilers of 1848 as his target, within good range, he riddled it within the allotted bour, and the Dixes, Van Burens, Cochranes, and other illustrious "apostates" of that era had to take the hot shot as it came scattering and scourging from the aim of this distin-guished sharp-shooter. Haskin would not be read out of the party by renegades who had not yet purged themselves of recent treachery; and the spectacle was most melaucholy to his Democratic eyes and sympathies, to see such factionists aspiring to leadership under an Administration claiming to follow in the footsteps of Jackson and Jefferson. The South squirmed very uncomfortably under the picture presented of their new allies, and poor Mr. Cochrane looked

Who grieved for friendship unreturned and unrequited love."

The elect of the Senate are much exercised at losing the Marshalship of this District, and, taken in connection with the removal of Col. Berret from the Post-Office, are rather disposed to be resentful toward the incumbent of the White House. They protest that old Mr. Selden, having reached the respectable dignity of threescore and ten, and held office for the Lord knows how many years, ought to be retired and satisfied. The coterie of bon vicants, conversed of Siddil Bright Region Bayard and be retired and satisfied. The coteric of bon vicants, composed of Slidell, Bright, Benjamin, Bayard and that set, which includes Corcoran—who has just got his brother-in-law the Post-Office—decided that Ould of Georgetown should get the rich drippings of this office, but they were defeated by the outside pressure of the unterrified, who took the White Heavy to see a set of the present of the p pressure of the unterrified, who took the White House by escalade, and began to cry out d la lanterne in a French fashion, which brought "His Excellency" to terms. The silk stockings are in dudgeon that these "white slaves" should posch on their manor, and threaten retaliation on somebody else for his concession. These District nominations will be well ventilated before they are confirmed, for there is no party serew to be tightened as in Cook's case yesterday. Selden's appointment was procured by Mr. Masou, who was shrewd enough to take advantage of the local quarrel and step in at to take advantage of the local quarrel and step in at the fortunate moment to recommend his old client a fact which will not recommend him much to the Senate , since Mr. Mason has no popularity to spare, even on his own side of the chamber.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, March 10, 1858.

The movement for reimposing tolls on such railreads as compete with our State canals is exciting more and more attention every day, and the measure is daily gaining friends and supporters. A large number of petitions in favor of tolling the roads was presented in the Assembly to-day; and Mr. Stow presented for the consideration of the Senate this morning, ia compliance with the recommendation of the Governor, "An act to impose tolls

on certain Railroad Companies." Mr. Stow's bill provides that the New-York Central Railroad shall pay tolls upon freight transported over it; but deducts the distance from the point where the freight may be received to a point of convenient shipment on the Eric Canal, except on such freight as shall have been received from Can-ada. The New-York and Eric Road is required to pay tell on all through freights, and through freight is made to include all that may be received from or delivered to any other railroad which shall be liable delivered to any other railroad which shall be liable to the payment of tolls on such other road. Any Railroad Company, whose road shall connect with the Erie road, shall pay toll upon freight passing to or by any point on their road which shall be nearer to the Erie Canal than to the point where it intersects the Erie road, when such freight shall be consigned to, or destined for any terminus of the Erie road, or to tide-water; and any road so connecting shall pay toll upon freight passing 6 or by any point nearer the Erie Canal than the Erie road, which shall be received at tide-water or transported on the Erie road from any terminus transported on the Eric road from any terminus

The other roads required to pay tolls under this bill are the Oswego and Syracuse road, the Rome and Watertown road, and the Northern Ogdensburgh road. The Rome and Watertown Company are required to pay tolls in all freights received from the St. Lawrence River, or Lake Ontario, or passing forms. passing from Rome to be shipped on said River or Lake during canal navigation. The Northern Og-densburgh Cempany must pay on all through freight during canal navigation, and whenever the whole quantity of such through freight on that road shall exceed that of the year ending September 30, 1857; but freight which shall be transported on the Cham-plain Canal shall be exempt from toll on said read. The tolls required to be paid in all cases by rail-

road companies shall be the same as those imposed by the canals, the funds thus collected to belong to the Canal fund. The act exempts from tolls by railroad the ordinary baggage of passengers, live animals of all kinds, poultry, fresh meats, all freight received and delivered in the same county, fresh fish, and other articles not usually transported upon the canals, and which shall be designated by the Cansl Board as "perishable."

The several railroad companies liable to pay toils alle required to file of the Canal.

are required to file with the Auditor of the Department, on or before the 1st day of June in each year, a statement of their respective charges for the transportation of freight hable to the payment of tells, which rates of charges shall not be diminished, without the concurrence of the Canal Board, during the season of canal havigation, nor shall they be increased by the Central, Eric and connecting without a like concurrence, to an amount exceeding 10 per cent, after the close of canal navishall not be charged or collected by this act for a greater distance than 350 miles. bill contains many other provisions intended to se-cure and enforce the faithful execution of the set.

Mr. Laffin offered the following resolution, which

Senator Stow's Railroad Pass bill as finally reportof to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole

is as follows:

Secrisa I. All rakes of companies or corporations shall require the payment of their ordinary tare for the transportation of all persons whatever, nor shall any free ticket, or past be used or accepted by any person for shall any persons of some to or accepted by any person for shall are persons from the sale way be somewised with all persons fraveling upon the sale to the transfer like circumstance, and to pursuance of a general arrangement permitting commutations.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall accept a free passage upon any saltond, or who shall violate the provisions of this set, or who, being an officer, significant or servants of any rational company, shall intentionally personal a violation thereof, shall be decided graitly of misdementator.

intentionally permit a violation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemension.

Sign 3. This are shall not be assurtant of to prevent the officers, agents of servants regard in good faith in the direction, management or operation of a railroad, from passing free over the road of the company of which he may be such officer, agent or servant; nor shallfile be constructed to give not any road from passing a recent free as a charity of an act of benevotence; but when a person free as a charity of an act of benevotence; but when a person free as a charity of an act of benevotence; but when a person is so passed, his names shall, if possible, be scertained, and shall be pushed for the annual reporter the company. The sames of all officers, agents of reservants who shall have a free pass, os who shall be passed free excepts as in the usual course of the business of the road, shall be returned and published.

Sign 4. The officers and agents of the Post-Office Department of the United States may be passed as berefories upon the said collapse, and all persons who are stockholders of any railroad company shall pass free over said railroad; and on pany. The Assembly in Committee of the Whole, last.

The Assembly in Committee of the Whole, last evening, took up the bild in relation to the election of Saperintendents of the Poor in Kings County, which was referred to the Kings County delegation. The act divides the county into five districts, each of which shall elect by ballot one Superistendent, who shall hold his office for a term of three years, must be a resident of the district for which he was must be a resident of the district for which he was elected, and his removal from such district during his term shall be deemed a vacancy of the office. The bill does not legislate the incumbents out of effice, but provides for elections on the expiration of their respective terms. The districts are composed and elections are to take place as follows:

The 1st District shall consist of the First, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth and Tweifth Wards of the City of Brocklyn, and an election shall take place in

City of Brooklyn, and an election shall take place in 1500 in place of Barnabas H. Booth. The Hd District, is composed of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards of Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Wards of Brocklyn, with an election in 1860 for a Superin-tendent in place of John J. White. The HIId Dis-trict, of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Six-teenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, with an election in 1859 in place of Henry E. Ripley. The IVth District is composed of the towns of Flatbush, New-Lotts and Flatlands, with an election in 1858 in place of James Voorhies. The Vth District is composed of the towns of New-

Utrecht and Gravesend, with an election in 1859 in place of Charles W. Church.

The Committee of the Whole also reported to the House a bill in relation to the election of Coroners in Kings County, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill distance of the control of th for a third reading. The bill divides the county into four districts, each of which shall elect a Coroner, to hold his effice for three years, and to be a resident of the district. The Ist District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of the City of Brooklyn. An election is to be held in this district, in 1860, for a Coroner in place of Cornelius Cozine, whose term expires on the 31st of January, 1860. The Hd District consists of the Seventh, Thirteeuth, Fourteenth, consists of the Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn, with an election in 1859, for a Coroner in place of Isaac K. Snell. The 111d District consists of the towns of Flatbush, New-Lotts and Flatlands, with an election in 1860, for a Coroner in place of Winant E. Bennet. The IVth District is composed of the towns of New-Utrecht and Grayesend, with an election in 1868.

Utrecht and Gravesend, with an election in 1858, for a Coroner in place of George J. Lott.

The bill in relation to the New-York Juvenile Asylum was ordered to a third reading. It directs the Supervisors to raise by tax \$75 per annum for each child sent to the Asylum and taken care of there from the City of New-York, and an aggregate of \$20,000 to be paid by the city on the building. The bill for the relief of tax-payers in the City of New-York, which permits the payment of certain taxes in arrears without extra interest, was also ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly to-day had the pleasure of listening The Assembly to-day had the pleasure of iscening to a written essay of a very remarkable character by Mr. Laning, on Tin: N. Y. TRIBUNE, Henry Ward Beecher, Kansas, Sharp's rifles, negroes, white men, and the complaisant member of Assembly who represents the doggeries of Buffalo. The Assembly was so overcome listening to this extraordinary performance that it did not do much else, ex cept to receive the following message from the Gov-ernor and make it the special order for Wednesday

BeXt:

It star Assembly:
I transmit herewith the Report of the Commissioners for the removal of the Quarantine Station, with the documents which accompany the same, among which will be found an able paper from the late Physician in Chief, Dr. Elisha Hartis, of the Marine Hospital, on the subject of Pestilential Diseases and the laws which govern them, and also a communication from a former rine Hospital, on the subject of Pestilential Diseases and the laws which govern them, and also a communication from a former Health Officer, Dr. J. S. Westervelt, on the same subject. The report contains the proceedings in full on their recent application to the Legislature of New Jersey for the appointment of Commissioners to treat upon the subject of the cession of the jurisdiction of that State to certain portions of Sandy Hook for the purpose of a Quarantine establishment. New-Jersey, through her Legislature, has refused to entertain the proposal, and has distinctly intimated at the same time that she would never consent to the establishment of a Quarantine station on the barren sand spit at Sandy Hook. It is sufficient to say that we can no longer hope to obtain the most eligible sits for Quarantine purposes. It is a matter of great regret that some of the leading commercial interests in the City of New York, according to the report of the Legislative Committee of New-Jersey, have been found in exposition to the removal of the present Quarantine station to Sandy Hook; and the more set if turnished a strong ground for the belief that New-York was not agreed as to the early and absolute removal of the Quarantine from the immediate neighborhood of the great critics in its vicinity. New-Jersey has nevertheless within her limits, on the very shore of the ocean, a spot of land useless for any other purpose, but adapted in every respect, by position, isolation, depth of water, vanilation by the sea breezes, to the objects and purposes of a perfect Quarantine. New-York has no such site within her boundaries. If she had, she would not ask a very declare that the present Quarantine station should be remains to be done? The Legislature, after full deliberation at its last session, and by a very declare was the state of the lewer bay, and if New-Jersey. New-York has preferred to should be remained to know that, and its hash occupied at the houldings on the place, which would be the countine station which would be the th Officer, Dr. J. S. Westervelt, on the same su

in the buildings on the place, an ecommodations, were wantomly destroyed by fire, to provent their use and occupation as a Quarantee establishment.

The health and safety of the cities of New York and Brooklyn demand the removal of the Quarantine from its present location. The inhabitants of Staten Island, whose sentiments and unanimity on this subject have long been known and expressed, also demand its removal, and refuse to have it placed on any other part of the Island. There is but one other place on the shores of the law to be a constant of the same obsertions which the against the present location of the Guarantine forbid its establishment there also. It is too near the Quarantine forbid its establishment exists in the City of Brooklyn assists a Quarantine at that place. Without hops, therefore, of overcoming the decided stand of New Jerrey against the occasion of Safety Hooks without the prospect of obtaining any other continuous the states of the lower bay of New York for a Charantine station, it would seem that the only alternative with remains it text the Quarantine shall remain where it is, with all the risks and harved to the public health and safety; or that the suggestion of "Commissioners should be adopted of making and on one of the shouls of the bay, and of erecting nating and on one of the shouls of the bay, and of erecting nating should be provided and should be adopted of the State, in common with the citiens of New York and Brooklyn ard their neighborhood, have a deep, common years and Brooklyn ard their neighborhood. The common we have a deep common years and Brooklyn ard their neighborhood. The common we have a deep common with the citiens of New York and Brooklyn ard their neighborhood. The common section of the law for the absolute removal of the present Quarantine station to some more age and eligible location. To the Legislature, therefore, is the whole matter now submitted, for such further direction as the great interest at stake and its previous action shall seem to require.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, March 11, 1858.

Mr. ELY of your city introduced in the SENATE, on notice, this morning, a bill to repeal the Port

Warden Act of the last session.

Mr. STOW introduced a bill requiring County Treasurers to give new or further bonds for th aithful discharge of their official duties whenever the Board of Supervisors shall deem such additional bonds necessary to protect the public interests. Should a Treasurer refuse or fail to furnish such bonds as the Board of Supervisors may require, he shall forfeit his effice, and the Board of Supervisors shall immediately appoint a successor, who shall hold his office curing the unexpired term of his

Mr. FOOTE introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Excelsior Medical College of the City of New-York, which creates James Lull, Benjamin

Brandreth, Aaron Ward and several other gentle-men a body corporate, with unlimited power to trade in real estate, manufacture, purchase, sell and trade in young dectors, drugs, chemicals, medi-cines, and other articles of general consumption. I believe the institution also has authority to cure consumption, but possesses no monopoly of that

Mr. STOW, from the Committee on Canala, preented an able report to-day against granting the prayer of sundry petitioners in favor of closing the canal locks on the Sabbath.

Mr. LOVELAND announced that he should at a

Mr. LOVELAND announced that he should at a future day present a minority report on the subject.

Mr. MATHER, a member of the Committee, concurred entirely with Mr. Stow's report.

On Mr. Diven's motion, the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. D. was atterly opposed to the conclusions of the report, and would express his views at length at some future day.

and would express his views at length at some future day.

The bill to repeal the Railroad Tax law was ordered to a third reading.

Senator PRATT offered the following resolution,
which was adopted. He remarked that he had been
n visitor at the meetings of the Board of Education, and was satisfied from personal observation
that the best interests of education required reform
in the Board. I shouldn't wonder:

Resolved. The the Committee on Literature be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and increasing the length of term of office of the members of the Board of Education in the Sity of New York, and whether it would not be advisable to prescribe some additional conditions of eligibility of the members of and Board.

The special order—the Metropolitan Police Law coming up, and the pending question being on the resolution proposed by the majority of the Committee against repsaling the act, Mr. Diver moved to smend, by substituting his bill making the Police Cemmissioners elective after the manner of the Governors of the Alms-House, so as to make it a non-partisan Board. Mr. D. took the floor, and

made an able speech in support of his bill.

Mr. MATHER spoke at length in favor of repeal, and the subject was finally made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

and the subject was finally made the special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The proceedings of the Assembly to-day possess nothing of interest to your readers beyond the fact that they ordered to a third reading the bill to continue till next January the commission appointed in pursuance of an act of last session, to inquire into the School system of New-York City, and report to the Governer what measures are necessary to secure the more perfect establishment, government, regulation and economy of your common schools.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly have under consideration an act to yest in Notaries Public all the powers and duties now vested in the office of Commissioners of Deeds.

The friends of this bill arge that as a matter of public convenience Notaries should be authorized to take acknowledgments in this State, from the alleged facts that the United States laws now require all affidavits and acknowledgments to be made before Notaries; that foreign countries acknowledge the acts of Notaries under their seals, and not of Commissioners, and that Commissioners of Deeds are not State, but County officers.

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Acknowledgments are now taken before Notaries Public, in the States of Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indians, Iows, Louisians, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

During the discussion in the Assembly the day before yesterday on the subject of certain reporters and reporters' desks, which were voted nuisances, it was asserted that one man, named Paige, who was denounced as a bogus reporter by a member of the Assembly, had drawn his stationary order (\$30), which he had pocketed, and taken himself away, and that he was subsequently appointed a collector on the canal, somewhere in the western part of the State, by the Canal Board.

The Speaker stated at the time that no such order had been given, and when his attention was again called to the subject yesterday, he said that an order had been given to Paige, but that it was granted by the old Clerk, Mr. Richardson, no doubt inadvertently in the excitement previous to the orangization of the House.

inadvertently in the excitement previous to the or-ganization of the House.

The Speaker was mistaken in both instances. The House was organized on the 26th of January, The House was organized on the 20th of sand and the order for Mr. Paige's stationery was granted according to the book on the 28th, and stands as order No. 8. Mr. Richardson informs me that he granted no order, and authorized none to any parameter whatever, and that he does not do public acts son whatever, and that he does not do public acts inadvertently, all which goes to show that the Speaker's remarks on the subject were decidedly

'inadvertent."
Four passengers arrived from the South to-day per underground railroad, and soon departed for the North by the same conveyance. I understand that the road is doing a prosperous business. Why does not the Legislature call for its report?

[Additional by Telegraph.]

The Senate reassembled at 7j p. m., and went into Committee of the Whole on the Kansas concurrent Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. J. D. WILLARD and Mr. JOHN-

SON spoke, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Horron, from the Committee to investigate
the management of the Emigrant Depot at Castle the management of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, rose to a question of privilege. He stated that certain witnesses subpensed by the Committee refused to be sworn. He therefore offered a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms bring before the bar of the House the body of James Hamilton and Jobn A. Kennedy to answer for their contempt to the House in refusing to be sworn or answer questions unless in the presence of counsel, put to them by the Special Committee formed to investigate the management of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Gacden.

Mesers. Baker and Van Valkerburger opposed the resolutions, and a warm and excited debate sprung up.

mr. Baker charged the Committee with being a "Star-Chember" Committee; with refusing to allow any person to be in the room but one witness, and with refusing to allow the persons implicated is the charges made in the preamble and resolutions forming the Committee to appear by counsel.

Mr. Horrow denied that the Committee excluded all persons. They only adopted a resolution to examine one witness at a time.

Mr. Baker denied that the House had given the Committee that power.

Mr. Baker denied that the House had given the Committee that power.

Mr. Horros—That was what the Committee wished to know. If they had no power to make witnesses testify, they desired to know it.

Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Special Committee, held that everything had been conducted by the Committee legally, honorably and justly. If they had to subpens witnesses at \$3 a day and mileage, and they are allowed to refuse to testify, the Committee might as well be discharged. The Committee desired to get at the truth and he thought that they could de that better through witnesses than through lawyers. No charges had been made against individuals, but against an institution. No person, therefore, had a right to insist on being heard by counsel, nor any right to refuse to testify unless by so doing he would defining the himself. In refusing to be sworn the parties were not n contempt of the Committee alone, but in contempt of the House also. He read from the resolutions to show that the House empowered the Committee to send for persons and papers, and called on the House now to support the Committee in the exercise of that power.

Mr. Hagagery called the attention of the House

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Mr. HAGGERTY called the attention of the House to the Manual in which the power of Committees were defined. The perties named in the resolution had been called as witnesses, and when the oath was offered them had refused to take it. They were clearly in contempt of the House.

Mr. Wirk held that the action of the Committee in ex-mining only one witness at a time, excluding all others, had virtually placed the parties named in the position of criminals, and the Committee were, thorefore, not authorized to refuse them counsel. He deemed them justified in refusing to testify, and hoped the House would never confirm such arbitrary power in the Committee.

in the Committee.

Mr. McNETT justified the Committee in conducting
the investigation as they deemed proper, but thought
it would have been as well to have allowed the wit-

and have been as a counsel.

\*\*Counsel.\*\*

\*\*WOOLFORD said the members of the Committee had stated that no person was 'excluded from
the room but the witnesses. He charges this statement as incorrect, for two members of the House had
been excluded.
Mr. Charles said the queetion was, "What is the

mr. Chanler said the queetion was,
power of the Committee, and have they transcended
this power? He read from the Revised Statutes,
to prove the specific power conferred on Committees
of the Legislature. They had power equal to that of
the House, and were in fact a condensed form of the
Legislature itself. In accordance with their powers,
Legislature itself. In accordance with their powers,
the consister had subpensed certain parties to ap-

the Committee had subpensed certain parties to ap-pear before them. It did not matter whether the per-sons subpensed were or were not implicated in the charges made in the resolution forming the Committee of Investigation. The truth was, what was right.